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## THE TABLET.——No. XXX.

*"Sagacity and good humour are among the essential qualities of an accomplished instructor of youth.*

SOME author in treating upon education, introduces the following story.

*"Plato in one of his dialogues tells us, that Socrates, who was the son of a midwife, used to say, that as his mother, though she was very skilled in her profession, could not deliver a woman, unless she was first with child, so neither could he himself raise knowledge out of a mind, where nature had not planted it.*

*"Accordingly the method this philosopher took, of instructing his scholars, by several interrogatories or questions was only helping the birth, and bringing their own thoughts to light."*

The principle contained in this quotation should not be carried too far. Indolent teachers are too apt to persuade themselves, that every scholar who actually does not make progress in learning, is naturally incapable of it. This belief induces them to neglect those youth who do not manifest tokens of genius, as unpromissing sprouts. They huddle a number of them together and assign them tasks to delve upon; and reprove their dulness, rather than strive to blow the latent sparks of genius into a flame. The talents of some people lie so deep, and are of such a contexture that it is difficult to bring them into view. Many a lad passes through a collegiate education without any pleasure or reputation, who after he is left to himself, and can exercise his own judgment, in the application of his own abilities makes a respectable figure in society, and becomes more useful and eminent, than many sprightly genuises who despised and discouraged him, when promiscuously employed in the same course of study.

When the instructors at any University or school have not a thorough knowledge of human nature, the youth committed to their care will become averse to learning from the manner in which instruction is communicated. Such professors or tutors as do not gain the love and respect of their pupils cannot expect their tuition will be advantageous. It is of importance therefore that the instructors should not only possess learning and genius, but that they should be distinguished by an amiable, discreet deportment. If under the direction of such men the academicians are discontented, idle or vicious, it furnishes a presumption that they are not employed in that kind of literature which is suitable for them. We must either draw this conclusion, or we have no other alternative than to suppose, that they have such dulness of understanding, or such perverseness of disposition as can never be reclaimed. To distinguish which of these causes operates in producing such indolence and aversion in any youth, we must attend to his conduct and temper in other respects. If a refractory and vicious inclination marks his general character, we must not ascribe his depravity to an improper treatment in his scholastic exercises. But if in the usual tenor of his life, he manifests a tractable and ingenious spirit, and can be restrained from dissolute manners, we must suppose his hatred of learning and his not making proficiency in it, results from an injudicious assignment of his studies. It can generally be known whether the fault lies in the task itself, or in the manner of imposing it, or in the natural sterility of the subject on which it is imposed.

The bad habits and vices contracted at public seminaries may seize such hold of the mind, that they can never be eradicated through life. In whatever station a man acts, he will discover traits of his education. It is to be regretted that a better foundation is not laid to render the transitions from youth to manhood, and study to business more easy and natural. There seems to be a chasm which it is difficult and often impracticable to fill up. Some bright scholars never become useful men; and many promissing youth dwindle as they grow old, into insignificance and contempt. Is this the inevitable decree of nature? or is it the effect of erroneous education. My next paper shall touch upon the question.

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*FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.*

[The following ORATION was delivered at the South Grammar School, Boston, on the last Visitation Day, by Master CHARLES WILLIAMS WINDSHIP.

*ON THE PROGRESS and ADVANTAGES of a GOOD EDUCATION.*

DEPENDING on the candour of those respectable guardians of literature, and patrons of youthful genius, before whom I have the honor to exhibit, I with diffidence beg leave to offer a few hints upon the progress and advantages of an early education.

The theme is copious and variegated, and may perhaps be compared to a landscape, where a beautiful profusion of objects captivates the eye, and diversifies the scene; while I like an untaught limner, just beginning to wield the pencil, rather feel the ambition than the ability to depicture the prospect. How amiable does a youth appear whose parental guides have qualified him with the graces of obedience, and filial respect, and allured him to the love of virtue by exemplifying her charms—who have early formed him to habits of virtue, and taught him to be delighted with instruction.—After parental care and tenderness have thus advanced him from the dawn of life, to the period for literary pursuits, he is placed under the tuition of a careful instructor, who nurtures the pliant bud of genius, and *teaches the young idea how to shoot.* His inclinations are directed to rule and order, and his reason led to acquiesce in the *necessity* of subordination. His hope is quickened into expectation of reward suitable to his merit; and his ambition stimulated to *surpass* in every laudable pursuit: He is patient and diligent in his studies, and endeavours to lessen the task of his instructors by the docility of his disposition, and the placidness of his temper: Competitors excite his emulation: He becomes susceptible of honor, and is actuated by generosity and the finer sentiments of a cultivated mind. Though he finds the first stages in the road to science rugged and difficult, and meets with more thorns than roses, yet as he advances, the way becomes pleasant, and new prospects rise, decked with all the luxuriance of thought, and the pleasing images of imagination. Being conscious that he is travelling the road to fame, as well as intellectual pleasure, he becomes invincible in his resolution for distinction, and assiduous in his progress. He now considers his accidence and grammar, and the rudiments of language, as avenues to the temple of Knowledge—for being no longer embarrassed by mere words, he ascends to the ideas *they* represent. His understanding gradually unfolds and brightens, and he becomes enamoured with knowledge by its increase. Now the harmonious diction and chaste sentiments of VIRGIL win his approbation; now the address and politeness of HORACE begin to charm, and now the sublime majesty of HOMER, and the transcendent eloquence of immortal TULLY *fire* his bosom with scientific rapture. At this period he looks back with surprise upon the dark state of his ignorance, and is charmed with the light of erudition. And the sensation it produces in him, may perhaps not unaptly be compared to those which travellers experience, who after wandering in some dreary desert, fatigued with the asperity of the way, are suddenly transported into a cultivated country *adorned* with blossoms *productive* of delicious fruits, *vocal* with melodious birds, *fanned* with salubrious gales, *resplendent* with sunbeams, and *replete* with objects of the purest delight.

Thus the young pupil goes on in his happy progress, until the approbation of his instructors pronounces him fit to be transfered to a higher seat of literature, the University—in expectation of which, some of us are soon to bid adieu to this institution, from which we have derived so great advantage, and to offer an affectionate farewell to our much respected instructors. I feel that I never had more to say, nor was it ever less in my power to express myself upon any occasion—Will you then, ye guardians of literature, deign to accept the tribute of conscious gratitude.

Venerable fathers of the town, under whose auspices we commemorate this anniversary, permit us to return you our filial thanks for your presence this day: May our schools and colleges never want patrons to support them, nor friends to protect the cause of virtue and religion. And now to you my companions, and to myself, I wish that happiness that must result from completing an early education, and the advantage and pleasure that will spring from the pursuit of that science and virtue, for the attainment of which we have received so many paternal indulgencies—Then shall we gladden the guides of our youth—then will the robe of honor clothe—the friend approve—and the parent bless us.

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## ORIGINAL SPECIMENS of ELOQUENCE.

I.

*THE Editor, solicitous to mingle novelty, variety and utility in his original Miscellany, hopes the following examples of Eloquence, exhibited in the negociation of Treaties with the Indians since the ratification of the Independence of the United States, will be acceptable to his readers.*

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of the United States, in Nov. 1785, with the Head-Men and Warriors of all the Tribes or Towns of the Cherokees, the former addressed the latter in the following words:

"HEAD-MEN AND WARRIORS OF ALL THE CHEROKEES!

"WE are the men whom you were informed came from CONGRESS to meet you the Head-Men and Warriors of all the Cherokees, to give you peace and to receive you into the protection and favor of the United States; and to remove, as far as may be, all causes of future contention and quarrels—that you, your people, your wives and your children may be happy; and feel and know the blessings of the new change of Sovereignty over this land, which you and we inherit.

"We sincerely wish you to live as happily as we do ourselves, and to promote that happiness as far as is in our power; regardless of any distinction of colour, or of any difference in our manners, or particular situation.

"This humane and generous Act of the United States will no doubt be received by you with gladness, and held in grateful remembrance: and the more so, as many of your young men, and the greatest number of your warriors (during the late war) were our enemies, and assisted the King of Great-Britain in his endeavours to conquer our country.

"You yourselves know *that you refused to listen to the good talks Congress sent you; that the cause you espoused was a bad one; that all the adherents to the King of Great-Britain are compelled to leave this country,* NEVER MORE TO RETURN.

"CONGRESS *is now the* SOVEREIGN *of all our country,* which we now point out to you on the map. THEY WANT NONE OF YOUR LANDS, *or any thing else which belongs to you;* and as an earnest of their regard for you, we propose to enter into articles of a treaty PERFECTLY EQUAL, *and conformable to what we now tell you.*

"If you have any grievances to complain of, we will hear them—and take such measures in consequence thereof as may be proper. We expect you will speak your minds freely, and look upon us as the Representatives of your FATHER and FRIEND the CONGRESS, who will see justice done you.—You may now retire and reflect on what we have told you; and let us hear from you to-morrow, or as soon as possible."

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*The next day the* TASSEL *of* CHOTA *arose and addressed the Commissioners thus:*

"I am going to let the Commissioners hear what I have to say to them. I told you yesterday, I would do this to day. I was very much pleased with the talk you gave us yesterday—it is very different from what I expected, when I left home. The Head-Men and Warriors are also equally pleased with it.

"Now I shall give you my own Talk. I am made of this earth, on which the GREAT MAN ABOVE placed me to possess it: and what I am about to tell you, I have had in my mind for many years.

"This *Land,* we are now on, is the *Land* we were fighting for during the late contest, and the GREAT MAN made it for us to subsist upon. You must know, the *Red People* are the aborigines of this land, and that it is but a few years since the *White People* found it out. I am of the first stock, as the Commissioners know, and a native of this land. And the *White People* are now living on it as our friends. From the beginning of our first FRIENDSHIP between the *White* and the *Red People* BEADS were given as an Emblem thereof: and these are the BEADS I give to the commissioners of the United States, as a confirmation of our friendship; and as a proof of my opinion of what you yesterday told us.

(A STRING OF WHITE BEADS.)

"The Commissioners have heard how the White People have encroached on our lands, on every side of us that they could approach.

"I remember the Talks I delivered at the Long Island of Holston: and I remember giving our lands to Col. Christie and others, who treated with us, and in a manner compelled me thereto, in 1777. I remember the Talks to Col. Christie, when I gave the lands at the mouth of *Cloud's Creek* eighteen springs past. At that treaty we agreed upon the *line* near *Lime-Stone.* The Virginia *line* and *part* from the mouth of *Cloud's Creek* to *Cumberland Mountain,* near the *Gap,* were paid for by Virginia. From *Cloud's Creek* a direct *line* to the *Chimney-top Mountain,* thence to the mouth of *Big Lime-Stone* on *Nolichucky,* thence to the *first Mountain* about six miles from the river on a *line* across the sun, was never paid for by the *Carolina,* which joins the *Virginia line.*

"I wish the Commissioners to know every thing that concerns us, as I tell nothing but the truth. They, the People of North Carolina, have taken our lands for no consideration; and are now making their fortunes out of them. I have informed the Commissioners of the *line* I gave up. The People of North Carolina and Virginia have gone over it; and encroached on our lands expressly against our inclination. They have gone over the *line* near *Little River,* and they have gone over *Nine-Mile Creek,* which is but *nine miles* from our TOWNS. I am glad of this opportunity of getting redress from the Commissioners. If Congress had not interposed, I and my people must have moved. They have even marked the lands on the bank of the river near the *Town* where I live; and from thence down in the fork of the *Tennessee* and *Holston.*

"I have given in to you a detail of the abuse and encroachments of these two States. We shall be satisfied if we are paid for the lands we have given up: but *we* WILL NOT, *nor* CANNOT *give up any more*—I mean the *line* I gave to Col. Christie.

"I have no more to say—but one of our beloved women has, who has borne and raised up Warriors."

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*The* WAR-WOMAN *of* Chota *then addressed the Commissioners:*

"I am fond of hearing that there is a Peace; and I hope you have now taken us by the hand in real friendship. I have a Pipe and a little Tobacco to give the Commissioners to smoke in friendship. I look on *you* and the *Red People* as *my CHILDREN.* Your having determined on Peace is most pleasing to me; for I have seen much trouble during the war. I am old, but I hope yet to bear children—who will grow up and people our nation; since we are now to be under the protection of Congress, and shall have no more disturbance.

"The talk I have given is from the Young Warriors I have raised in my Town, as well as myself. They rejoice that we have Peace; and we hope the chain of friendship will never more be broken."

## *By Authority.*

# ORDINANCE,

## RESPECTING LIBERTY TO TRADE WITH THE SOUTHERN PART OF ST. DOMINGO.

NINTH OF MAY, 1789.

*Extract from the Regiſters of the Superior Council of St. Domingo.*

THE tour which the Governor General has lately made to the ſouthern parts, has enabled him to judge perſonally of the ſituation to which they are reduced, as well as of the only efficacious means to raiſe them to that degree of ſplendor they are ſuſceptible of. He has obſerved, that the bounty of two hundred livres, granted by the Arret of the King's Council of State, dated the 25th of September, one thouſand, ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, which expires the 1ſt of Auguſt next, for every negro that is imported, ſo far from becoming a means of encouragement, has ſcarcely ſufficed to replace the annual deficiencies by ſickneſs and deſertion; and has not given that activity to the commercial ſpeculations of France, that was expected. That this trade requires the cargoes to be rigorouſly paid for in money, or to ſell them from twenty-five to thirty per cent. dearer, if they are paid for with produce, and that by continuing the excluſive privilege of the ſouthern parts, they will be always in a languiſhing ſituation, without circulating money, and will never be able to derive from themſelves the riches they poſſeſs.

That on the other hand, this quarter which is as fine as the northern and weſtern, only requires in order to become as fruitful, a degree of ſtrength which it now wants; That by encreaſing the number of negroes by importation, the land will become as productive as the other quarters; that the King will derive a conſiderable ſum by the duties which will be levied on the articles imported and exported, and the inhabitants will encreaſe their fortunes, and will extricate themſelves from their unfortunate ſituation, and at the ſame time acquire eaſe and tranquility: That the national commerce will be enabled hereafter to extend itſelf in this quarter and reimburſe itſelf the ſums which may be due to it.

On mature reflection of all theſe conſiderations, the unanimous wiſh of the inhabitants for a free importation of negroes, the perfect confidence we have, that it will produce the beſt effects, and that the commerce of France will only ceaſe its operations for a time, in order to derive hereafter greater activity and conſiſtency, and that the ſouthern part will produce within itſelf immenſe riches, from which the King, the inhabitants, and commerce will derive the greateſt advantages; We the General and Intendant, by virtue of the powers entruſted to us, and with His Majeſty's good pleaſure, have proviſionally enacted and ordained, and we do enact and ordain, as follows, viz.

ARTICLE I.

Reckoning from the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1789, to the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1794, foreign veſſels of 60 tons burthen and upwards, ſhall be admitted into the ports of Jeremie, les Cayes, and Jacmel, with negroes, flour, lumber of all ſorts, ſea-coal, live ſtock of all kinds, ſalt proviſions, of beef, pork, codfiſh, and other fiſh, rice, indian corn, vegetables, hides, and tanned leather, furs, roſin, pitch and tar—and may diſcharge and ſell ſaid merchandize.

II.

All the Southern quarter ſhall benefit from the importation of negroes, and the other articles ſet forth in the preceding article, as far as and comprehending St. Michael du fond des Negres, Aquin, Baynet, Jacmel, and des Cayes de Jacmel. The inhabitants of the aforeſaid five pariſhes, as well as thoſe of the pariſhes of Ame-a-Veau, Petit Iron des Baradaires. Jeremie, Cape Dame Marie, Tiburon, des Cotteaux, Torbek, des Cayes, Cavaillon, and St. Louis, may furniſh themſelves with negroes, and other commodities, mentioned in the 1ſt article, which ſhall arrive in the three ports of entry, Jeremie, des Cayes, and Jacmel, provided they conform to the regulations of the preſent Ordinance with reſpect to tranſporting negroes to the other quarters, and under the penalties therein contained, mention of which will be made hereafter.

III.

French merchants and owners of veſſels, whether belonging to the kingdom or to the French Iſlands and Colonies, who ſhall be inclined to import the commodities pointed out in the 1ſt article, ſhall be likewiſe admitted.

IV.

The payment for negroes and other commodities which ſhall be ſold by foreigners, to the inhabitants of the ſouthern quarter, comprehended within the line of demarcation, may be made in ſugar, or other produce of the colony.

V.

All merchandize, whoſe importation and exportation are permitted to foreigners by the 1ſt and 4th articles in the aforeſaid three ports of entry, ſhall be ſubject to the eſtabliſhed local duties, and ſhall pay moreover one pr. cent. of their value. excepting negroes which ſhall not pay this laſt duty of one pr. cent. and excepting alſo the duty of entry on cod fiſh and ſalt fiſh, which ſhall be reduced to three livres pr. quintal.

VI.

Foreign veſſels ſhall pay for the whole duty of entry into the ſaid ports, forty-five livres for every negro they ſhall import.

VII.

Foreign veſſels ſhall be ſubject to the payment of the weſtern duty for the merchandizes they ſhall export from the ports mentioned in the ſecond article, and ſuch as the French veſſels pay in France, for the colonial produce they import there.

VIII.

Every foreign veſſel going out from the three ports of entry without having paid the duties above mentioned in the three preceding articles, and which ſhall be taken by His Majeſty's veſſels, or others commiſſioned for that purpoſe, ſhall be conducted to one of the ports of the Admiralty, to be there impeached and condemned to confiſcation and a fine of three thouſand livres tournois.

IX.

French veſſels, whether belonging to the kingdom or to French iſlands and colonies, ſhall pay for the importation and exportation of the merchandizes mentioned in the firſt article, the eſtabliſhed local duties. They ſhall pay no duty of entry for negroes nor the Weſtern duty which they are ſubject to pay in Europe.

X.

Every foreign veſſel detected in landing negroes and other commodities, in other places of the colony than thoſe deſignated in the 1ſt article, ſhall be confiſcated and condemned in a fine of ten thouſand livres colony money.

XI.

In order to ſecure the effect of the fines mentioned in the 8th and 10th articles, every captain of a foreign veſſel ſhall be bound to have a French correſpondent at his arrival in one of the ports of entry deſignated in the 1ſt article, who ſhall be obliged to give bond for this purpoſe, which bond ſhall be fully cancelled one month after the ſailing of the veſſel from the port where it ſhall have been given.

XII.

Every negro imported belonging to foreign veſſels, and who ſhall be taken beyond the limits eſtabliſhed by the 2d article, ſhall be confiſcated to the King's uſe: For this purpoſe the captains of foreign veſſels ſhall be obliged, within ten days, reckoning from the day of their arrival in one of the ports of entry, to *brand* all the negroes of their cargo with the three legible letters J. P. S. and if the ſaid negroes are not branded within that time they ſhall likewiſe be confiſcated to the King's uſe.

XIII.

Every imported negro who ſhall be found without the limits eſtabliſhed by the 2d article, among the inhabitants other than thoſe mentioned in the ſaid article, ſhall be confiſcated to the uſe of the King, and the proprietor condemned (par corps) in a fine of fifteen hundred livres, to be applied to the hoſpitals de la Providence, of Port-au-Prince and the Cape.

XIV.

Every foreign veſſel which arrives at one of the three ports of entry may depart before the expiration of eight days, with new commiſſions for another of the aforeſaid ports deſignated in the preſent Ordinance.

XV.

There ſhall be eſtabliſhed in each of the ſaid ports of entry a ſufficient number of commiſſioners to receive the declarations of cargoes, which ſhall be made by the captains, which declarations they ſhall regiſter in a book kept for that purpoſe. They ſhall ſuperintend moreover the execution of the proviſions of the 5th. 6th. 7th. and 12th. articles, and ſhall deliver no permit for ſailing from the port until they are aſſured that they will be fulfilled.

XVI.

Captains of foreign veſſels, beſides the declarations they ſhall make to the commiſſioners of the offices of entry, ſhall likewiſe make them to the ſecretary of the admiralty; they ſhall fulfill moreover all the formalities of the Ordinance, and ſhall ſhow their bills of loading and charter parties.

XVII.

The proceeds of the fines and confiſcations mentioned in the 8th and 10th articles ſhall be attributed, one moiety to the King, and one moiety to the commiſſioner who ſhall have occaſioned the ſeizure, if the tranſgreſſion happens in the ports of entry. On the contrary, if the veſſels taken in the fraud ſhall have been ſeized by His Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels, the whole of the ſaid proceeds ſhall belong to the commander, chief officer and crew that are captors, ſaving the deduction in all caſes of the expences of juſtice, admirals duties, and the invalids. In caſe of informers, one third of the ſame proceeds ſhall be given to them.

XVIII.

We expreſsly prohibit and forbid all French belonging to the leeward iſlands lending their names to make foreign veſſels pretended French bottoms, under penalty of a fine of three thouſand livres, to be applied to the hoſpitals de la Providence in Port-au-Prince and the Cape, without prejudicing the confiſcation of ſaid veſſel ordained by the different regulations paſſed with reſpect to navigation. We enjoin the attornies of His Majeſty and the Admiralty juriſdictions to proſecute with all diligence ſuch as contravene this article, under penalty of being anſwerable themſelves.

XIX.

The proviſions of the letters patent of the month of October 1787, and the ſubſequent Ordinances and regulations reſpecting foreign commerce in the French iſlands and colonies, ſhall be moreover executed, as far as they do not interfere with the preſent Ordinance, which ſhall be regiſtered in the intendant's office, printed, publiſhed, and poſted wherever it ſhall be neceſſary.

We requeſt the officers of the ſuperior council of St. Domingo likewiſe to regiſter it in their office; to print and poſt it wherever it may be neceſſary; and we command all thoſe within their juriſdiction to aſſiſt in its execution.

*Given at* Port-au-Prince, *under the Seal of our Arms, and the counterſign of our Secretary, the 9th of* May, 1789.

(SIGNED.) DUCHILLEAU.

*By the General.*

(SIGNED.) BONHOMME.

*REGISTERED in the office of the Intendance of the French American Leeward Iſlands, at* Port-au-Prince, *the 9th of May*, 1789.

(SIGNED.) SENTOUT.

The preſent ORDINANCE has been regiſtered in the office of the Superior Council of St. Domingo, and the requeſt being heard that it ſhould be executed agreeable to its form and tenor, printed, publiſhed and poſted wherever it may be neceſſary, and copies thereof, compared with the preſent, ſent to the ſeneſchals and admirals juriſdictions, to be there likewiſe read, publiſhed, regiſtered and poſted, the King's Attorney General enjoins his deputies to aſſiſt therein, and certify the ſame to the Court agreeable to the Arret of this date.

*Done at* Port-au-Prince, *in Council, the 11th of May*, 1789.

(SIGNED.) BONVALET.

*Faithfully tranſlated from the Original, by* JOHN PINTARD.

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## *SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.*

## In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

MR. BURKE, of the committee appointed for that purpoſe, preſented a bill for allowing a compenſation to The Preſident, and The Vice-Preſident of the United States—which was read.

In committee of the whole.

The bill providing for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual States was diſcuſſed—the committee then roſe, and the chairman reported, that the committee had gone through the diſcuſſion of the bill, without making any amendments. It was then moved that the committee be diſcharged from any further conſideration of ſaid bill—and that it be referred to a ſelect committee—this paſſed in the affirmative, and Meſſrs *Sturges*, *Baldwin*, and *Smith*, (S. C.) appointed.

The petition of HANNAH ADAMS, of Maſſachuſetts, was introduced by Mr. AMES, ſtating that ſhe had publiſhed a work entitled an Alphabetical Compendium of the various religious ſects which have appeared in the world; and was now engaged in preparing a ſecond edition for the preſs; for which ſhe prayed the benefit of an act of Congreſs, to ſecure to her the profits of the ſame, agreeably to the Conſtitution—laid on the table.

The Houſe then, on motion of Mr. Scot, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, to take into conſideration certain reſolves, reſpecting the Weſtern territory—and after ſome converſation the following, in ſubſtance, were agreed to, viz.

Reſolved, as the ſenſe of this committee, that a Land-Office ought to be eſtabliſhed, for the ſale of vacant and unappropriated lands in the Weſtern territory.

That the ſaid office be under the ſuperintendence of the Governor of the Weſtern territory, for the time being—that the lands to be ſold be contained within the following limits, viz.

That the tracts and parcels to be diſpoſed of ſhall not exceed acres.

That the price to be required ſhall be pr. acre.

That every perſon actually ſettled within the ſaid limits ſhall be entitled to the pre-emption of a quantity, not exceeding acres, including his ſettlement.

A committee, conſiſting of Mr. *Scot*, Mr. *Syveſter* and Mr. *Moore* was then appointed to bring in a bill or bills, agreeably to the ſaid reſolutions.

Mr. CARROL moved that the report of the committee on the enrollment, atteſtation, publication, and preſervation of the acts of Congreſs ſhould be taken up.

This motion was ſuperceded by Mr. VINING's giving notice that he ſhould on to morrow move for the houſe to go into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the Union, to take into conſideration the eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the Domeſtic Department. This ſubject, he obſerved, is connected with the object of the gentleman's motion—as this eſtabliſhment will provide a proper repoſitory for the records of the Legiſlature, and other parts of the report may be included in the proviſion.

Mr. VINING alſo moved, that The Preſident be requeſted and authoriſed to provide a greater and leſſer ſeal, with proper devices, for the uſe of the United States.

This occaſioned ſome converſation: It was ſaid that a Great Seal for the United States is already provided, and the neceſſity of a leſſer ſeal is a matter of doubt—No deciſion took place upon the motion—and it accordingly was laid upon the table.

Mr. BENSON introduced a reſolution for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill to preſcribe the forms of commiſſions, to be granted to the officers of the United States—laid on the table. *Adjourned.*

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

Mr. PATRIDGE of the committee appointed to wait on THE PRESIDENT, and preſent the enrolled bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs, reported that ſaid committee had attended that ſervice.

The bill for allowing a compenſation to THE PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, for their ſervices, was read a ſecond time, and paſſed to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The committee on the memorial of Andrew Ellicott, preſented a ſecond report, which was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. White—

*Reſolved*, that a committee be appointed to examine into the meaſures taken by Congreſs, and the State of Virginia, reſpecting the lands reſerved for the uſe of the officers and ſoldiers of the ſaid State, on Continental and State eſtabliſhments in the ceſſion made by the ſaid State to the United States, of the territory north-weſt of the River Ohio, and to report the ſame to this Houſe. —Committee appointed—Mr. *White*, Mr. *P. Muhlenberg*, Mr. *Seney*.

On motion of Mr. VINING the Houſe went into a committee of the whole—

Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

Mr. VINING then introduced the ſubject of the domeſtic department, by propoſing a reſolution in ſubſtance as follows:

*Reſolved*, as the ſenſe of this committee, That an exeeutive department ought to be eſtabliſhed, to be denominated the Home Department—the head of which to be called the Secretary of the United States for the Home Department—whoſe duties ſhall be, to correſpond with the ſeveral States, and ſee to the execution of the laws of the Union—to keep the great ſeal, and affix the ſame to all public papers when neceſſary—to keep the leſſer ſeal, and to affix it to commiſſions, &c. to make out commiſſions and enregiſter the ſame; —to keep authentic copies of all public acts, and tranſmit the ſame to the ſeveral States—to procure the acts of the ſeveral States, and report on the ſame, when contrary to the laws of the United States—to take into his cuſtody the archives of the late Congreſs—to report to THE PRESIDENT of the United States, plans to promote manufactures, agriculture, and commerce—to keep a geographical account of the ſeveral States, their rivers, towns, roads, and to report what poſt roads ſhall be eſtabliſhed, &c.—to receive and record the *cenſus*—to receive reports reſpecting the weſtern territory—to receive the models and ſpecimens preſented by inventors and authors—to enter all books for which patents are granted—to iſſue patents, &c.—and in general to do, and attend to, all ſuch matters and things, as he may be directed to by THE PRESIDENT.

This reſolution was warmly oppoſed, by Meſſrs. WHITE, BENSON, SEDGWICK, GERRY, HUNTINGTON, SHERMAN, and others.

The ſeveral duties ſpecified, were particularly refered to, and it was obſerved, that they would very properly come within the limits of the great branches of the legiſlature, or of thoſe executive departments already eſtabliſhed—that ſome of the objects were not eſſential—It was urged, that there are offices enough already eſtabliſhed—that the people are viewing the proceedings of Congreſs with attentive ſolicitude—that if they obſerve offices created, for which there is no immediate neceſſity, and for the ſupport of which, the money muſt be extracted from their hard earnings, they will be apt to withdraw their re-

ſpect and affection from this legiſlature—that in the expenditures of the public money, the greateſt economy ought to be obſerved—that the burdens of the people will be ſufficiently great, to provide the abſolutely neceſſary ſupplies, many of the duties it was obſerved might be performed by the Secretary of the Senate—that encreaſing offices, and providing for the minutiæ of adminiſtration in this way, would ſupercede the neceſſity of a legiſlative body—whoſe expence on this plan is needleſs, &c. It was therefore moved that the firſt clauſe of the reſolution ſhould be ſtruck out.

To theſe and many more obſervations, Mr. VINING replied, in defence of his propoſition—that he had waited till the bills for eſtabliſhing the executive departments were compleated—he found that thoſe bills did not embrace the objects of the reſolutions—that theſe objects are of importance and ought to be noticed will be granted—this department is as neceſſary as any eſtabliſhed, except that of the treaſury—The Preſident ſhould be relieved from the burden of theſe inferior duties as much as poſſible—government is a complicated machine—The Preſident ſhould be at the head, to ſuperintend the whole—he ſhould have his mind free and unembarraſſed, that he may more effectually obſerve the movements of the various parts.—As to to the expence, he obſerved, that this would be a plan of economy: information on theſe points is neceſſary to be had—and the queſtion is, whether a confidential officer is not a better medium, than vague information, by letters from perſons, perhaps intereſted to deceive.—He then adverted to the ſeveral duties to ſhew their importance, that they are not comprized in any office already conſtituted, and could not with any propriety come under the cognizance of thoſe departments. Mr. VINING pointedly diſclaimed all perſonal motives, in bringing forward this buſineſs—he came forth, he obſerved, upon the broad baſis of the public good.

The motion for ſtriking out the clauſe, being put, paſſed in the affirmative.—The committee then roſe, and the Speaker reſumed the chair.

Mr. SEDGWICK introduced a motion that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill ſupplementary to the act for eſtabliſhing the department of foreign affiairs—declaring that ſaid department ſhould hereafter be denominated

to which certain additional duties were to be annexed—ſuch as keeping the ſeals, making out commiſſions, &c. &c.

This motion after ſome debate was negatived, and then the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

Mr. GERRY of the committee appointed for that purpoſe, brought in a bill to provide for the regiſtering, and clearing of veſſels—for regulating their tonnage, and the coaſting trade, which was read—voted that 100 copies be printed for the Houſe.

The engroſſed bill for allowing compenſations to THE PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT, for their reſpective ſervices, was read a third time—this bill provides that the *Vice-Preſident* ſhall, in caſe the powers and duties of the Preſident devolve upon him, receive the compenſation allowed to the Preſident, and his allowance as Vice-Preſident is then to ceaſe.

Upon motion it was voted that this bill be recommitted, and that the Houſe will this day reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole for the purpoſe of taking the ſame into conſideration.

The committee to whom was recommitted the bill to provide for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, reported an amendment to ſaid bill, which impowers the Preſident of the United States to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, proper perſons to fill ſuch vacancies as have taken place, or may happen, in the Board of Commiſſioners on Accounts, appointed under the ordinance of the late Congreſs, alſo authorizing ſaid Board to appoint a Chief Clerk, and ſuch other clerks as the ſervice may require.

This amendment after ſome debate, was adopted, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

In committee of the whole.

Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

The engroſſed bill for allowing compenſations to The Preſident and Vice Preſident was then read, and amended, by more particularly ſpecifying the time when the compenſations ſhall commence, viz. "At the time when they ſhall enter on the duties of their reſpective ſtations."

The clauſe reſpecting the Vice-Preſident's receiving the compenſation of Preſident, in caſe the powers and duties of that office ſhould devolve upon him, was voted to be ſtruck out.

The committee then roſe—and it was ordered that the bill lye on the table.

Upon motion of Mr. FITZSIMONS, the eſtimate of ſupplies for 1789, was read, and taken into conſideration.

It was then voted that a committee of ways and means be appointed, to which the ſaid eſtimate was refered.

Upon motion it was voted that this committee conſiſt of eleven—the ballots being collected, the following gentlemen were choſen, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Meſſrs Livermore, | Vining, |
| Gerry, | Smith, (Maryland) |
| Wadſworth, | Madiſon, |
| Laurance, | Smith, (S. C.) |
| Cadwallader, | Jackſon, |
| Fitzſimons, | *Adjourned.* |

## UPON THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.

BOTTLES, black or green, are the moſt ſimple of all the glaſs manufacture—the profit in making which depends upon the greateſt number of workmen being employed at the ſmalleſt expenſe of fuel. From eight to ſixteen blowers can work all at once, at one melting furnace, ſix feet diameter, which will take ſix cords of wood every twenty-four hours. The beſt conſtructed green glaſs furnace in this country is in New-Jerſey—where the whole buſineſs of ſmelting, blowing, and cooling is done with one fire, by the particular conſtruction of the furnace.

WHITE GLASS may alſo be made in the ſame furnace: but it is much more curious in its compoſition: for to make it white, it muſt partake of all the colours—for this reaſon—in ſmelting the pureſt materials, they naturally have a greeniſh and purpliſh tinge; to diſlodge which a blackiſh foſſil ſubſtance is made uſe of—upon this principle, that one colour in glaſs making will deſtroy another; ſo that at laſt a beautiful glaſs is produced called *white*; but like the chriſtaline humour of the eye, it partakes of all the colours, as may be ſeen in the beſt Engliſh white glaſs, which has a changeableneſs like ſoap bubbles; but in the beſt London crown glaſs, or mirrours, you will not perceive any of that ſparkling, changeable power, becauſe it would diſtort the object ſeen through or reflected, on account of the refracting power of ſuch glaſs; therefore this glaſs is made of pure ſalts and ſand only and has a native greyiſh colour, as may be ſeen by the broken pieces that, like water, they may reflect the objects truly.

CROWN GLASS may be made here to greater profit than any other glaſs—on account of the plenty and cheapneſs of materials—the quantity that can be made—and the great conſumption of it.—The method of making which—form and dimenſions of the furnace—preparations of the materials—I ſhall wave for particular reaſons.

A GLASS MAKER.

## *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.*

LONDON, APRIL 9.

It is ſaid that the following ſix noblemen hold 43 boroughs at their diſpoſal:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Lonſdale, | 11 |
| Duke of Newcaſtle, | 8 |
| Lord Elliot of Port Elliot, | 7 |
| Lord Oxford, | 7 |
| Lord Falmouth, | 5 |
| Lord Edgecombe, | 5 |

A moſt outrageous tumult has happened at Barcelona, in Spain, in conſequence of the high price of bread. On the 1ſt ult. a very numerous mob began to ſet fire to the town magazines, where the corn is depoſited. Having finiſhed here, they burnt two houſes belonging to principal corn dealers, beſides ſome others.

The King of Sweden has received the moſt affectionate addreſſes from all parts of his kingdom, declaring how extremely ready the people are to ſecond his wiſhes for carrying on the war. The Finlanders have been particularly forward, which is the more agreeable to his Majeſty, as it was feared that theſe people would be gained over by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, their ancient Sovereign. She has not been wanting in promiſes towards them, but they have been rejected. Even thoſe towns which lie neareſt the borders of Ruſſia have ſeemed the moſt loyal to the King of Sweeden.

This ſpirit, which runs through every part of the multitude, will have the moſt beneficial effects in the proſecution of the war.

The famous Abbe de Raynal is now living at Marſeilles, in the 76th year of his age. He was requeſted by that city to be their repreſentative at the States General, but excuſed himſelf on account of his age and infirmities. The following is an extract of a letter he wrote to the magiſtracy, as an apology for not accepting their offer:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am now in my 76th year, and four months tedious ſickneſs has deprived me of the ſmall remains of phyſical as well as moral ſtrength of mind, which age had left me. The leaſt reflection weakens my enfeebled nerves. You will from thence judge, that under theſe circumſtances, I can neither fulfil the functions of being your repreſentative, with that dignity which is due to you, or, if I may be allowed to ſay it, to myſelf."

Laſt week died Jervis Gibſon, Eſq. ſenior alderman of Lincoln, aged 84. His death was occaſioned by taking poiſon through a miſtake.—Having been in the medical line, he uſed to mix his own medicines; and, intending to take ſome ſalts, he ordered his ſervant to bring him a paper out of a drawer, part of the contents of which he mixed in warm water, and after drinking it off, on finding a ſediment, he was alarmed, and on examining the paper found he had taken corroſive ſublimate. The proper means were tried without effect, and he died in half an hour. The coroner's inqueſt, on view of the body, brought in their verdict, accidental death.

NEW-HAVEN, JULY 15.

The anniverſary of Independence was celebrated here the 9th inſt. by the Society of the Cincinnati.—After electing their officers for the enſuing year, they went in proceſſion to the Brick Meetting-Houſe, where divine ſervices wa performed, by the Rev. N. Perkins—After which Col. DAVID HUMPHREYS delivered an elegant Oration—The profound attention and united and reiterated applauſes of a moſt reſpectable and brilliant audience, are the beſt panegyric upon this ingenious, ſenſible and manly production.

*NEW-YORK, JULY 25, 1789.*

On Thurſday laſt that venerable patriot CHARLES THOMPSON, Eſq. reſigned to THE PRESIDENT of the United States his office of Secretary to Congreſs—a poſt which he has filled for nearly Fifteen Years, with reputation to himſelf, and advantage to his country.

When Heav'n propitious ſmil'd upon our arms,
Or ſcenes adverſe ſpread terror and alarms,
Thro' every change the Patriot was the ſame—
And FAITH and HOPE attended *THOMPSON*'s NAME.

From *Georgia* to *New-Hampſhire* the public papers teem with accounts of the joyous celebration of INDEPENDENCE.—The preſent Anniverſary appears to be conſidered by every part of the continent, as a moſt auſpicious era in the hiſtory of our country—anticipating the bleſſings of ſecurity and good government under the adminiſtration of our excellent Conſtitution——Independence appears adorned with new luſtre.

A correſpondent obſerves, that there are ſeveral circumſtances which concur to embarraſs the circulating medium of this city—one is the exceſs which is put on the value of French crowns—this conduces to the advantage, not of the citizens, but of ſtrangers, who make a profit of 1 pr. cent. upon all the crowns they bring here: This circumſtance drives the change out of circulation, and the dollars out of the State.

Another embarraſſing circumſtance is the want of ſmall bills of the paper money—none being iſſued leſs than five ſhillings: To diminiſh this difficulty, recourſe was had to an expedient which has increaſed the evil—and that is the introduction of an immenſe quantity of copper coin:—This arrived at laſt to ſuch an abuſe of the public confidence that their circulation on a ſudden has almoſt ceaſed; but to the cruel injury of many perſons who ſuffer by this ſudden ſtagnation; the injury is not much alleviated by being told that they muſt part with their property at a loſs of 200 pr. cent. ſome advertizing that they will take coppers at 60 to the ſhilling, which have been cur. rent a 20.—Theſe things ought not ſo to be.

The education of youth in all free countries, has always been a prime object of attention.—An enlightened people can never be enſlaved:—The moſt benevolent plans for the poor are the means of acquiring knowledge:—The wiſe and virtuous are ſometimes plunged in diſtreſs; but the wretched part of every community will generally be found to conſiſt of thoſe who have been neglected in their education, or who never were in circumſtances to acquire information.—Every ſociety is bound to make public proviſion for the inſtruction of the poor.

*Extract of a letter from Boſton, July 7.*

Commencement was celebrated on Wedneſday laſt, with the uſual *eclat*—variety, ingenuity and taſte were diſcovered in the ſeveral exhibitions. A moſt numerous and brilliant collection of ladies were preſent.—Forty-ſix young gentlemen received the Bachelors Degree.—

It is expected that the gentlemen who are choſen to repreſent this State in the Senate of the Congreſs of the United States, viz. PHILIP SCHUYLER, and RUFUS KING, Eſquires, will take their ſeats in that honorable body in a few days. Mr. King arrived here on Wedneſday, from Albany, and Mr. Schuyler it is ſuppoſed, is now on his way from that city.

The Hon. ABIEL FOSTER is elected a Repreſentative of the United States, for the Diſtrict of New-Hampſhire—this choice compleats the Federal Legiſlature.

Several farmers, in the vicinity of Hartford, have, the week paſt, reaped their Engliſh grain, which proves exceedingly good: in conſequence of which, old grain is plenty, and the price conſiderably fallen! [*Con. Cour.*]

☞ Americanus *is unavoidably omitted.*—Original Specimens of Eloquence *will be continued.*

## *ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Thurſday* | Sloop Jenny, Taylor, St. Croix. | 7 days. |
| *Friday.* | Brig Lovely Peggy, White, Montego-Bay. | |
| | Schooner Hawk, Matthews, Grenada. | |
| | —— Polly, Burnham, Cape Francois. | 12 days. |
| | Sloop Union, Watſon, Philadelphia, | |
| | Sloop Unity, Simmers, Philadelphia. | 6 days. |
| | Sloop Charlotte, Chaſe, St. John's, | 24. |

## *The* RIGHT CONSTITUTION *of a* COMMONWEALTH EXAMINED.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

AN ariſtocracy, like the Roman ſenate, between the abolition of royalty and the inſtitution of the tribunate, is of itſelf a faction, a private partial intereſt. Yet it was leſs ſo than an aſſembly annually choſen by the people, and veſted with all authority, would be; for ſuch an aſſembly runs faſter and eaſier into an oligarchy than an hereditary ariſtocratical aſſembly. The leading members having, as has been before ſhewn in detail, the appointment of judges, and the nomination to all lucrative and honorable offices, they have thus the power to bend the whole executive and judicial authority to their own private intereſt, and by theſe means to increaſe their own reputations, wealth, and influence, and thoſe of their party, at every new election: whereas, in a ſimple hereditary ariſtocracy, it is the intereſt of the members in general to preſerve an equality among themſelves as long as they can; and as they are ſmaller in number, and have more knowledge, they can more eaſily unite for that purpoſe, and there is no opportunity for any one to increaſe his power by any annual elections. An aſpiring ariſtocratic therefore muſt take more time, and uſe more addreſs, to augment his influence: yet we find in experience, that even hereditary ariſtocracies have never been able to prevent oligarchies riſing up among them, but by the moſt rigorous, ſevere and tyrannical regulations, ſuch as the inſtitution of inquiſitions, &c.

It may ſound oddly to ſay that the majority is a faction; but it is, nevertheleſs, literally juſt. If the majority are partial in their own favour, if they refuſe or deny a perfect equality to every member of the minority, they are a faction: and as a popular aſſembly, collective or repreſentative, cannot act, or will, but by a vote, the firſt ſtep they take, if they are not unanimous, occaſions a diviſion into majority and minority, that is, into two parties, and the moment the former is unjuſt it is a faction. The Roman decemvirs themſelves were ſet up by the people, not by the ſenate: much longer time would have been required for an oligarchy to have grown up among the patricians and in the ſenate, if the people had not interpoſed and demanded a body of laws, that is, a conſtitution. The ſenate oppoſed the requiſition as long as they could but at laſt appointed the decemvirs, much againſt their own inclinations, and merely in compliance with the urgent clamours of the people. Nedham thinks, that "as "the firſt founders of the Roman liberty did well "in driving out their kings; ſo, on the other "ſide, they did very ill in ſettling a ſtanding "authority within themſelves." It is really very injudicious, and very ridiculous, to call thoſe Roman nobles who expelled their kings, founders of the Roman liberty: noteing was farther from their heads or their hearts than national liberty; it was merely a ſtruggle for power between a king and a body of haughty envious nobles; the intereſt of the people and of liberty had no ſhare in it. The Romans might do well in driving out their king: he might be a bad and incorrigible character; and in ſuch a caſe any people may do well in expelling or depoſing a king. But they did not well in demoliſhing the ſingle executive magiſtracy: they ſhould have then demanded a body of laws, a definite conſtitution, and an integral ſhare in the legiſlature for the people, with a preciſe delineation of the power of the firſt magiſtrate and ſenate. In this caſe they would have been entitled to the praiſe of founders of Roman liberty: but as it was, they only ſubſtituted one ſyſtem of tyranny for another, and the new one was worſe than the old. They certainly "did "very ill in ſettling a ſtanding ſovereign ſupreme "authority within themſelves." Thus far our author is perfectly in the right, and the reaſon he gives for this opinion is very well founded: it is the ſame that was given thouſands of years before him, by Plato Socrates, and others, and has been conſtantly given by all ſucceeding writers in favour of mixed governments, and againſt ſimple ones, "becauſe, lying open to the temptations of "honor and profit," or, in other words, having their ambition and vanity, avarice and luſt, hatred and reſentment, malice and revenge, in ſhort their ſelf-love, and all their paſſions ("which are "ſails too big for any human bulk") unreſtrained by any controuling power, they were at once tranſported by them; made uſe of their public power not for the good of the commonwealth, but for the gratification of their private paſſions, whereby they put the commonwealth into frequent flames of diſcontent and ſedition. Thus far is very well: but when our author goes on, "which "might all have been prevented, could they "have ſettled the ſtate free, indeed, by placing "an orderly ſucceſſion of ſupreme authority in "the hands of the people," he can be followed by no one who knows what is in man, and in ſociety—becauſe that ſupreme authority falls out of the whole body into a majority at the firſt vote. To expect ſelf-denial from men, when they have a majority in their favour, and conſequently power to gratify themſelves, is to diſbelieve all hiſtory and univerſal experience; it is to diſbelieve Revelation and the Word of God, which informs us, the heart is deceitful above all things, and deſperately wicked. There have been examples of ſelf-denial, and will be again; but ſuch exalted virtue never yet exiſted in any large body of men and laſted long: and our author's argument requires it to be proved, not only that individuals, but that nations and majorities of nations, are capable not only of a ſingle act, or a few acts of diſintereſted juſtice and exalted ſelf-denial, but of a courſe of ſuch heroic virtue for ages and generations; and not only that they are capable of this, but that it is probable they will practiſe it. There is no man ſo blind as not to ſee, that to talk of founding a government upon a ſuppoſition that nations and great bodies of men, left to themſelves, will practiſe a courſe of ſelf-denial, is either to babble like a new-born infant, or to deceive like an unprincipled impoſtor. Nedham has himſelf acknowledged, in ſeveral parts of this work, the depravity of men in very ſtrong terms. In this fifth reaſon he avers "temptations of hon- "our and profit to be fails too big for any human "bulk." Why then does he build a ſyſtem on a foundation which he owns to be ſo unſtable? If his mind had been at liberty to follow his own ideas and principles, he muſt have ſeen that a ſucceſſion of ſupreme authority in the hands of the people, by their houſe of repreſentatives, is at firſt an ariſtocracy as deſpotical as a Reman ſenate, and becomes an oligarchy even ſooner than that aſſembly fell into the decimvirate. There is this infallible diſadvantage in ſuch a government, even in compariſon with an hereditary ariſtocracy, that it lets in vice, profligacy and corruption, like a torrent, with tyranny; whereas the latter often guards the morals of the people with the utmoſt ſeverity: even the deſpotiſm of ariſtocracy preſerves the morals of the people.

*(To be continued.)*

## *An* ESSAY *on* FREE TRADE *and* FINANCES.

[Continued from No. XXVI.]

I come now to the conſideration of the practicability of the mode of taxation which I propoſed, and which I do conceive is a matter of capital weight in this diſcuſſion, for which I do rely on theſe two grand propoſitions. 1ſt. That whatever is the real, great intereſt of the people, they may, by proper meaſures, be made to believe and adopt: And, 2d. That whatever is admitted to be a matter of common and important intereſt, in the general opinion of the people, may be eaſily put in practice, by wiſdom, prudence, and due management of the affairs. I do contend, that when this tax is fairly propoſed to the public, with a proper elucidation of the evils it avoids, and the advantages which reſult from it, it will not be looked on as a burden of oppreſſion, an impoſition of power, but as the purchaſe of our moſt precious bleſſings, as a meaſure abſolutely neceſſary to our moſt eſſential and important intereſts; therefore any attempt to avoid this tax, by ſmuggling or any other way, will be deemed by general conſent, an act of meanneſs; an avoidance of a due ſhare of the public burden; fruſtrating the neceſſary plans of public ſafety, and rendering ineffectual the public meaſures adopted by general conſent, for the public ſecurity, tranquility and happineſs. Such an action implies in it great meanneſs of character in the agent, and a high crime againſt the State, and the detection of it will be conſidered as a very material ſervice to the commonwealth. Where any actions are deemed crimes, ſcandals and nuiſances by the general voice of the people, detections and informations againſt them are reputable; they ceaſe to be infamous—the infamy of an informer does not take place in ſuch inſtances.

The reaſons of governmental meaſures ought always to attend their publication ſo far as to afford good means of conviction to the people at large, that their object and tendency is the public good. This greatly facilitates their execution and ſucceſs. 'Tis hard governing people againſt their intereſts, their perſuaſions, and even againſt their prejudices. 'Tis better to court their underſtandings firſt with reaſon, candor and ſincerity, and we may be almoſt ſure all their paſſions will follow ſoon. I abhor a myſterious government. I think an adminiſtration, like a private man, which affects to have a great many ſecrets that muſt not be explained, has generally a great many faults which will not bear telling; or a great deal of corruption, which will not bear examining. Government, like private perſons, may indeed have ſecrets, which ought to be kept ſo; but in that caſe, caution ſhould be uſed againſt any intimations or hints getting abroad, even that there are ſuch ſecrets, or any ſecrets: for this would produce an anxious enquiry and ſolicitous inſpection, which might make the keeping the ſecret more difficult, and beſides bring on many other inconveniencies ariſing from numberleſs apprehenſions, which ſuch a circumſtance would give birth to. An oſtentations given out that there are mighty ſecrets in the cabinet, or many myſteries in the State that muſt not be pryed too cloſely into, is the very contrary of all this, and generally is a ſign of a weak adminiſtration, and not ſeldom of a corrupt one; but of all public meaſures, which require explanations to the people, that of taxes, which touches their money, which is always a very ſenſible part, may ſtand as chief; and to make theſe go down any thing well, 'tis always neceſſary to ſpread a univerſal conviction. 1ſt. That the money required in taxes is neceſſary for the public good, and 2dly, That it will certainly be actually expended only on the objects for which 'tis aſked and given, and if theſe two things are really true, there will rarely be much difficulty in making them to be believed through the moſt ſenſible part of the commonwealth; but of theſe two things, either are not really true, or not really and generally believed, I dont know that a ſtanding army would be ſufficient to collect the taxes. I am of opinion their force, authority and influence, like the conqueſts of the Britiſh army, would laſt no longer in any place than they ſtaid to ſupport it. When ever they ſhall go away, I imagine they will find that they have left behind them infinitely more abhorrence than obedience among the people. Though I am clearly of opinion that there muſt exiſt an ultimate force or power of compulſion in every effective and good government, yet 'tis plain to me, that ſuch force is never to be put in action againſt the general conviction or opinion of the people; nor indeed do I believe it ever can be ſo exerciſed, with ſucceſs and final effect, for every attempt of this kind tends to convulſions and death. Such an ultimate force indeed ought to fall upon and correct thoſe who ſin againſt the peace, intereſt and ſecurity of the public, but this can be done with ſafety and advantage only in caſes where the crime puniſhed is againſt the opinions, the ſentiments and moral or political principles, which generally prevail in the people; for if the moſt violent declaimer and mover of ſedition in a government, ſhould happen to be received by the people as a patriot, and his harangues ſhould be eagerly adopted as the doctrines of their liberties and rights, any attempt to puniſh him would be in vain or uſeleſs; for either the people would interpoſe and reſcue him, or if he was puniſhed, they would conſider him as the martyr of their cauſe, and thereby the public uneaſineſs, tumult and uproar would be augmented.

*(To be continued.)*

## *THE NATIONAL MONITOR.*——No. XIV.

"Self-love but ſerves the virtuous mind to wake,
As the ſmall pebble ſtirs the peaceful lake;
The centre mov'd, a circle ſtraight ſucceeds,
Another ſtill, and ſtill another ſpreads;
Friend, parent, neighbour, firſt it will embrace,
Its country next; and next all human race;
Wide and more wide, th' o'erflowings of the mind
Takes ev'ry creature in of, ev'ry kind;
Earth ſmiles around with boundleſs bounty bleſt,
And Heav'n beholds its image in its breaſt."

*THE words* local attachment, *and* partial prejudices, *have had ſuch a peal rung upon them, that they now form the moſt uncertain and confuſed ſound imaginable: But ſo far as they are underſtood with any preciſion, they convey an idea that is almoſt univerſally reprobated—with how much reaſon will appear, when it is conſidered that very few of the human race are without thoſe attachments and prejudices; and if they* generally *were, the condition of humanity would be altered infinitely for the worſe.*

*The truth is, thoſe attachments are interwoven in the very texture of our natures by the Author of Exiſtence, and ſubſerve the moſt valuable and important purpoſes; to theſe we are indebted for the nobleſt exertions of the human mind, and they prove the ſpring of the fineſt enjoyments of life.*

*There are but few minds ſo capaciouſly formed, as to embrace the intereſts of a large community, in ſuch manner as to enter into all their enjoyments and diſtreſſes, with thoſe lively ſenſations which ſympathy excites for a friend, a family, or a neighbourhood. It is generally true, that in proportion to the expanſion of what is called the philanthropic principle, in the ſame proportion it is faint and inoperative—and a perſon totally deſtitute of local and partial attachments, will want the* amor patriæ *in the beſt ſenſe of the words.*

*It is not intended by theſe remarks to advocate a contracted and ſelfiſh principle—they are not deſigned to ſanction that local policy, which ſhuts up the beſt affections of the heart, and* confines *every benevolent wiſh to the ſpot where we were born, or to the particular circle with which we happen to be more particularly connected.—They are deſigned to abate that ardour of ſpirit which proſcribes all partialities and predilections, however juſtifiable; for we deceive ourſelves by ſuppoſing that theſe attachments can be annihilated, or that it would ſerve any valuable purpoſe in life if they could.*

*As in the general adminiſtration of human affairs, the beſt intereſt of ſociety is promoted by every individual's purſuing with ſteadineſs, and perſeverance their own particular advantage in conformity to the laws—ſo the great objects of patriotiſm are moſt eſſentially advanced, by the attachments which are diſcovered by every perſon to the ſtate, the country, the town, the neighbourhood, the family, &c. with which they are more immediately connected—this is nature, reaſon, and common ſenſe.*

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